

## Rabin: Israel's 'defence' is reduced

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's "defence" has been reduced because of a lack of funding, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said on Israeli Radio Sunday. "We have been forced to reduce our order of battle in the air, on the ground and at sea," said Mr. Rabin. Mr. Rabin recently said Israel had budgeted \$2.6 billion for defence in 1987, down from \$3.2 billion in 1986, \$4.0 billion in 1985, \$4.3 billion in 1984 and \$4.6 billion in 1983. Israel has requested a \$2.8 billion military grant from the United States for 1988, the same amount it received in 1987. Mr. Rabin said Israeli-built Kfir fighters purchased by the air force have not entered service, but are being kept in storage because there is no money for maintenance or to train pilots to fly the planes. He said some 12,000 defence-related employees were made redundant in 1986 and projected another 2,000 to 4,000 would be laid-off in 1987. Mr. Rabin did not say how many officers and men from the armed forces had been released from military service, but he has said that annual military service by the reserves has been cut. The authoritative Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies reported that Israel had some 550,000 men, including reserves under arms in 1985.



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## Sheikh Saad to have medical check-up

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, left Sunday for Britain on a private visit for a medical check-up, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said. It said the visit would last two weeks but gave no other details. Sheikh Saad will miss National Day celebrations next Wednesday marking Kuwait's independence from Britain 26 years ago. He also missed the silver jubilee celebrations at the same time last year because of a three-month convalescence abroad following an emergency gall bladder operation in London.

## Renton begins Mideast visit

LONDON (R) — British Foreign Office Minister Timothy Renton left Sunday on a nine-day tour of North Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Oman where he will discuss bilateral and regional issues with senior government officials. British officials said this was the first time Mr. Renton had visited the three countries since he took up his present Foreign Office post in September 1985. Mr. Renton will visit North Yemen from Feb. 22 to 24, Saudi Arabia from Feb. 24 to 26 and Oman from Feb. 26 to March 2.

## Artist Andy Warhol dies

NEW YORK (R) — Pop artist Andy Warhol died in his sleep on Sunday of a heart attack, one of his employees said. John Mada, who identified himself as the security supervisor at Andy Warhol studios, said he had been told by a spokeswoman for New York Hospital where Warhol, 60, died. The hospital refused to confirm the report immediately and said a statement would be issued later.

## Blast cuts Pakistan gas line

PESHAWAR (R) — An explosion severed a pipeline bringing natural gas to Peshawar on Sunday, cutting the supply to the city of about 800,000 people, witnesses said. There was no immediate official word about what caused the blast five kilometres east of Peshawar, capital of the North West Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan, but local residents said they feared it was sabotage. It happened three days after a lorry bomb outside an Afghan guerrilla office near Peshawar killed at least 12 people and injured more than 60, sparking off violent protests and gun battles between Afghan refugees and local residents.

## Rain and storms lash UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Thunderstorms lashed the United Arab Emirates on Saturday and Sunday, bursting a dam in the northern Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah and pounding a mountainous region near Al Ain with hailstones. The meteorological office in Abu Dhabi said an unstable air mass over the Gulf northwest of the city moved inland and swept through the northern emirates on Saturday, leaving heavy rains in its wake. A separate storm developed over mountains near the oasis city of Al Ain, in eastern Abu Dhabi emirate, where temperatures dropped suddenly and hailstones fell.

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# Syrian soldiers deploy in Beirut; fighting dies down

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syrian troops and armour fanned across west Beirut on Sunday, snuffing out savage factional fighting that police said killed 300 people and wounded 1,300 in one week.

A senior Syrian official warned that the incoming troops would "have no mercy" in crushing any defiance from warring militiamen.

But police said the Syrian deployment was not challenged.

"All gunmen have withdrawn from the streets and all their offices and military centres throughout the city will be closed tomorrow (Monday)," police said.

It was at 5:15 p.m. when the first Syrian contingent crossed Beirut's municipal boundaries. The battalion consisted of truckloads of commando paratroopers backed by Soviet-made BMP armoured personnel carriers, according to police.

That unit rolling in from the city's international airport quickly dug in at buffer zones, separating rival militiamen in the Cola and Tarik Jedid districts that have seen most of the savage fighting in the past seven days, police said.

Later, another armoured Syrian force moved into the city's seaside districts of Ramlet Al

Baida and Raoucheh as well as the commercial thoroughfare of Hamra and the devastated Commodore hotel.

Witnesses quoted by Reuter said at least 60 Soviet-made amphibious tanks and 70 armoured troop carriers and 70 trucks drove in a swirl of diesel fumes from Khaldeh junction, 10 kilometres south of Beirut.

Tanks plastered with posters of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad

on ground to Beirut international airport, idle for the past three weeks, as units of the 4,000-plus Syrian force fanned out in the battle-scarred streets.

"With our souls and blood, we serve you, Lebanon," chanted about 600 soldiers in 30 trucks as they roared along the seafront Corniche boulevard.

Fighting between Shi'ite Muslim and leftist militias had subsided as two Syrian armoured columns snaked through mountains from Syrian-controlled east

## Israelis see no threat

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli leaders, who discussed Syria's re-entry into Beirut at a cabinet meeting Sunday, said the move was not considered an immediate threat or one that was likely to lead to an Israeli-Syrian clash.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who briefed the 25-member cabinet on the Lebanon situation, said after his broadcast, mili-

tiamen melted away from streets clogged with rubble, broken glass and snapped cables.

Brig. Kanaan, who accompanied the force into the city, told reporters it would patrol main roads and key junctions to "take control of security in west Beirut for good."

Syria's intervention was requested by Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other Muslim leaders, but denounced by President Amine Gemayel, who was not consulted, and other Christian politicians.

Hundreds of people just to the north in the Shi'ite Amal stronghold of Ouzai cheered the Syrian troops as they drove past, waving and making victory signs.

Syrian units took up position near two Palestinian refugee camps besieged by Amal for the last four months, witnesses said, laying attack at a ruined sports stadium on the edge of Shatila and on the main airport road by Bourj Al Barajneh.

Braving occasional sniper fire, Palestinian refugees emerged from their shelters at Shatila as the Syrian armour drove past a few hundred metres' away, a Canadian surgeon there said.

In Baghdad, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) issued a statement saying Syria's

(Continued on page 2)

## Iraqis raid Iranian facility

LONDON (Agencies) — Iran said Iraqi warplanes bombed a communications station near the town of Karaj to the northwest of Tehran Sunday afternoon.

It was the first Iranian report of an Iraqi air raid since last Thursday when Baghdad said it was suspending attacks on towns and cities for two weeks.

The national Iranian news agency (IRNA), received in London, said the attack caused some damage to the station. The brief report made no mention of the unofficial truth.

Iran had responded to the unilateral Iraqi announcement by saying it would refrain from retaliatory attacks on Iraqi cities.

Iran and Iraq had both launched air, artillery and missile attacks on each other's cities this year, killing thousands of civilians.

Baghdad said its bombing halt, intended to give the Iranian leadership a chance to consider peace calls by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, would not apply to military targets or targets connected with Tehran's war effort.

IRNA reported earlier that Iranian Revolutionary Guards had seized a strategic lake north of marshes near Iraq's southern city of Basra.

Baghdad denied this. A military spokesman quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said no battle had been fought in the area during the period specified.

A Tehran newspaper reported Sunday authorities in Iran arrested four anti-government guerrillas who were caught transmitting radio signals to Iraq's air force.

The newspaper Kayhan said the four were members of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq underground resistance movement.

They were found with several radio transmitters and homing devices used to direct warplanes in air raids on targets.

IRNA quoted the newspaper as saying the guerrillas were arrested in the western city of Bakhtaran.

The Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, which IRNA in a play on words called the "munafiqeen" or "hypocrites," is the largest anti-government group operating in Iran and has offices in Baghdad.

The group has reported a marked increase in operations in Iran.

The Pakistani leader flew to

# Grenade attack wounds 17, including 12 Israeli policemen

## Combined agency dispatches

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Seventeen people, including 12 Israeli policemen, were wounded on Sunday in a hand-grenade attack on an Israeli police patrol near the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem.

Reports said at least 70 Palestinians were arrested after the attack, responsibility for which was claimed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in a statement issued in Tunis.

The grenade was hurled into the street or nearby bush during the change between two patrol of Israeli policemen, reports said.

The PLO's claim of responsibility said the attack was carried out by the "Ali Abu Taouk" unit.

Israeli police speculated that the attack was carried out by the Damascus-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) since it came on the 18th anniversary of the founding of the group.

The attack sent hundreds of shoppers, including foreign tourists, running for cover along the stone-paved streets near the Damascus Gate, one of the seven entrances to the Holy City.

Police said two of the injured were in serious condition and at least five suffered moderate

wounds. The identities of the five passers-by who were injured were not disclosed by the Israeli authorities.

Police said the attack occurred just after the shift changed on an Israeli police patrol at 2.15 pm.

All nearby stores pulled their shutters down, roads were blocked and Israeli policemen began a massive search of the area, scouring the shrubbery for additional bombs and detaining Palestinians in the street and nearby stores.

Police said later they had defused another grenade.

Later reports, which were confirmed by Israeli police, said 70 Arabs were arrested.

The blast occurred in a roadway, 50 metres from the Damascus Gate, which is used by foreign tourists on a daily basis to reach holy sites such as the Via Dolorosa, where tradition says Jesus carried the cross en route to his crucifixion, and the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, where he was entombed.

An AP reporter said he saw 28 Palestinians were detained by a dozen Israeli policemen.

Some held their hands clasped behind their heads. Many others were lined up along the wall and searched.

One detainee was kicked in the shins by a policeman, the AP

reporter said. A second was forced to empty out a plastic bag of personal belongings, including a jacket onto the sidewalk, he said.

Israeli spokesmen said the blast could be linked to either of two Palestinian 18th anniversaries — the founding of the DFLP or the attempted arson at the Al Aqsa Mosque. The attempted arson caused three days of violent Palestinian protests in East Jerusalem in 1969.

Later on Sunday another Palestinian faction claimed responsibility for the grenade attack.

Fatah Uprising said its guerrillas operating in the occupied homeland planted a time-bomb at a "military bus station" near the Damascus Gate.

The occupied territories have been rocked by violent Palestinian protests for the past two weeks and Israeli forces have been using violent means to disperse demonstrators.

Last October, an Israeli was killed and 69 wounded near the western wall of the Old City in a hand-grenade attack at an army swearing-in ceremony for new recruits. An Israeli court sentenced three Palestinians for the attack.

## Israelis detain 131 Arab students

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli authorities closed two Palestinian universities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip on Sunday after anti-Israel protests in which Palestinians said seven students were injured and 131 arrested.

The army denied there were any detentions or injuries. It said it closed the Gaza University for 10 days, following demonstrations on Saturday at the campus where 4,500 Palestinians attend classes.

An eyewitness from a nearby United Nations headquarters told Reuter the protests began after Israeli troops arrested a number of students and forced them to line up with their hands on their heads.

Other students set tyres ablaze and shouted anti-Israel slogans. Israeli troops hosed demonstrators.

Palestinian protesters have intensified in recent weeks against

tors with water cannon, forcing them to disperse after the university administration refused to send all students home for the day.

Palestinian sources quoted by Reuter said seven students were injured and 126 arrested in the clashes with Israeli troops.

The army denied there were any detentions or injuries. It said it closed the Gaza University for 10 days, following demonstrations on Saturday at the campus where 4,500 Palestinians attend classes.

Two other West Bank institutions — Birzeit University near Ramallah and Bethlehem University — reopened after being closed by the authorities for four days. Al Najah University near Nablus, ordered to be closed for a month, remained shut.

The army closed the Islamic University in Hebron until March 15 in a move against demonstrations last week.

Stone-throwing protests were also reported by Palestinians from the Gaza Strip.

A U.N. official said an unspecified number of students at a United Nations vocational school in the strip were seized by Israeli troops from a bus taking them to their studies.

The United Nations closed the school for the day to prevent protests against the arrests.

## Mahdi: Sudan wants peace in Chad

CAIRO (AP) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi reaffirmed on Sunday that his country would not help any of the warring parties in Chad but said Sudan's efforts to mediate for its western neighbour would continue.

Mr. Mahdi spoke at the end of an official five-day visit to Cairo. A highlight was his signing with his Egyptian counterpart, Atef Sedki, a cooperation agreement that replaces and dilutes a 1982 charter that could have led to a merger of Egypt and Sudan.

Mr. Mahdi insisted that Sudan would provide neither facilities nor passage rights to either side in the conflict. Government forces in N'Djamena, helped by France and the United States, are facing Libyan-backed rebels in the north of the country.

"We will continue not to provide any facilities (to the different parties). . . ." Mr. Mahdi said, "and we will continue our direct contacts to try and stop the fighting."

A senior Sudanese delegation already has travelled to Libya and Chad to mediate.

## More than 2 million face starvation in Somalia

GALGADUD, Somalia (R) — More than two million people, mostly nomads, are threatened by drought and famine in Somalia's central region of Hiran, regional government officials in Galgadud said Sunday.

Thousands had already moved to crowded refugee centres in search of relief food.

But the acting permanent secretary in the Interior Ministry, Addi Aden, said the Somali government was not considering an international appeal for famine relief at present.

Aid organisations such as the United Nations Children's Fund and the London-based Oxfam are working in the area and the government is supplying maize, sorghum and rice from its emergency stocks, he said.

Officials said no famine deaths had been reported so far but food and water had to be transported under difficult conditions from afar as far as the capital, Mogadishu, 600 kilometres south of this settlement near the border with Ethiopia.

The 12-hour road journey from Mogadishu crosses some of Africa's most barren country. Crops have withered and cattle, goats and camels have died.

Complicating the drought is the unstable security situation along the frontier with Ethiopia, where the biggest border clash for many months took place near Galgadud earlier this month.

Bangladesh denied this. A military spokesman quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said no battle had been fought in the area during the period specified.

The report made no mention of the unofficial truth.

Iran's official news agency (IRNA) reported Sunday authorities in Iran arrested four anti-government guerrillas who were caught transmitting radio signals to Iraq's air force.

The newspaper Kayhan said the four were members of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq underground resistance movement.

They were found with several radio transmitters and homing devices used to direct warplanes in air raids on targets.

# North's secretary confirms shredding Iran documents

**WASHINGTON (R)** — The personal secretary of Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North has been granted immunity from prosecution in the Iran arms investigation and has told investigators she helped Col. North shred White House documents in November, the Washington Post reported Sunday.

The Post said the secretary, Fawn Hall, had told independent Iran investigation counsel Lawrence Walsh she helped Col. North destroy key memos and computer messages in his office on Nov. 21.

On Nov. 25, U.S. Attorney-General Edwin Meese revealed that some money from the Iran arms sales had been diverted to anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

At the same time Mr. Meese announced that Col. North had been fired from his position at the National Security Council (NSC) and that Col. North's NSC boss, Admiral John Poindexter, had resigned.

The Post said Ms. Hall had helped investigators reconstitute the destroyed messages by calling them up from the White House's electronic archives.

It quoted one government source as saying the retrieval of these messages had established what it called "a clear case of obstruction of justice."

Col. North, who was working for the NSC on a number of top-secret international projects, destroyed a mammoth stack of documents from his safe and drawers, the Post said, quoting unnamed government sources.

When the Los Angeles Times reported in late November that NSC documents had been shredded, White House officials said this would not obstruct an inves-

tigation because copies of all documents were kept in a central file.

Apart from the Walsh investigation which is expected to make its findings known in several months, another investigative commission headed by former Senator John Tower is expected to release a highly critical report next Thursday.

In another story the Post said White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, who has been fighting to keep his job in the face of the mounting Iran arms controversy, now appears to have lost his battle.

The Post quoted an administration source as saying Mr. Regan was "almost out the door."

It quoted another official as saying Mr. Regan may have already told President Reagan he wanted to quit but did not want to announce his resignation while under public fire.

**Reagan aides accused of deceit**

Amid fresh disclosures in the Iran arms scandal, a top opposition Democrat has accused President Reagan's aides of deceit and said allies and adversaries received the disarray in the White House.

The accusation came as the commission appointed by Mr. Reagan to probe the scandal concluded that a top aide ordered a

misleading chronology of the affair be compiled to permit the president to deny his involvement, according to a televised report.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd said Saturday he was worried that Mr. Reagan's ability to govern had been harmed and he accused top White House aides, whom he did not name, of lying to cover up the president's role.

"I think there's been a great deal of lying and cover-up — not by the president himself, I'm not saying that — but it's obvious that those around him have engaged in a great deal of cover-up and deceit in an effort to protect the presidency," Sen. Byrd, of West Virginia, told the Los Angeles Times in an interview published Saturday.

Later, in a televised interview with Cable News Network he was asked if he worried about Mr. Reagan's ability to govern, Sen. Byrd replied, "Yes, I do."

"The credibility of the United States has been severely impaired, our foreign policy is in shambles, our friends, our adversaries see the disarray in the White House," he said.

The remarks were some of the harshest criticism heard yet from Democrats in the unfolding scandal over secret White House arms sales to Iran and the diversion of profits to U.S.-backed rebels fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist government.

Sen. Byrd said he thought the scandal had given a propaganda edge to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev who was able to "take advantage of this sad and sorry set of circumstances."

**Quoting commission sources,** ABC said the Tower panel had reached that conclusion following Saturday's session with Mr. McFarlane.

It said the Tower Commission's findings are "likely to damage President Reagan for his failure to control his own NSC."

## U.S. raids aimed to kill Qadhafi

**NEW YORK (R)** — The United States set out to deliberately kill Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in air raids on Tripoli last April, according to an investigative report published Sunday by the New York Times.

Reporter Seymour Hersh, who said he interviewed more than 70 U.S. officials and servicemen, concluded that the real aim of the raid was not to strike at guerrilla and military facilities as the Reagan administration said, but to kill Col. Qadhafi.

The report quotes one U.S. Air Force intelligence officer as saying: "There is no question where they were looking for Qadhafi. It was briefed that way. The were going to kill him."

Hersh, who exposed the U.S. massacre of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in 1968, said only five of the nine aircraft sent to bomb Col. Qadhafi's headquarters managed to deliver their bombs. Israeli intelligence pinpointed Col. Qadhafi's whereabouts during the night of the raid.

Some bombs did hit Col. Qadhafi's quarters inside a military barracks in Tripoli. The Libyans said their leader's adopted 15-month-old daughter was killed. Col. Qadhafi himself was unhurt although scores of people were reported killed in the raids on the Libyan capital and on Benghazi.

Administration officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger both denied at the time that Col. Qadhafi was a target.

Hersh said the plan was coordinated by the National Security Council (NSC), the same body which was involved in covert arms sales to Iran, and that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, who was fired from the NSC shortly after the Iran scandal broke last November, was a moving force behind the planned attack on Col. Qadhafi.

Hersh also reported that NSC members, including Col. North, set up a "back channel" to limit information about the Libya raid, as well as the arms sales to IRA, a few inside the government.

No written records were kept of the operation, Hersh quoted one unnamed source as saying.

"There was no executive order to kill and no administrative directive to go after Qadhafi. They covered their tracks beautifully."

The interview, Hersh wrote, also revealed that much of the secret planning for the Iran and Libya operations took place simultaneously and involved the same people: North and former NSC chief John Poindexter, who resigned last year.

William Casey, then director of the Central Intelligence Agency, personally served as the intelligence officer for a secret task force on Libya set up in 1981 and provided intelligence that could not be confirmed by his subordinates, Hersh said.

The two hurriedly evacuated the city on Thursday after they were robbed at gunpoint of \$1,400. The Commodore Hotel where they were staying was engulfed in battles and looting.

Mr. Mehdi, 58, said he left Beirut without establishing contact with the kidnappers because he was trapped in the hotel as fighting raged outside between rival militias. By Lebanese police estimates, 200 people were killed and 400 injured in the battles.

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Beirut without establishing contact with the kidnappers because he was trapped in the hotel as fighting raged outside between rival militias. By Lebanese police estimates, 200 people were killed and 400 injured in the battles.

Judges hearing the case have

been given police bodyguards and

will be driven in bullet-proof

vehicles to and from the 19th century courthouse in central Paris.

"We are all used to threats.

They do not impress me and we

will not have any incidents with

professional judges like those

that disrupted the (regis) Schleicher trial," said Justice Minister Albin Chalandon.

"He was referring to the trial of

a French extreme left-wing militant last December that had to be abandoned after frightened jurors withdrew.

The special seven-judge court

will try Abdallah, a Christian

militant from northern Lebanon,

for complicity in the 1982 killings

of American military attaché

Charles Ray and Israeli diplomat

Yacov Bar-Sinai.

He also faces charges of in-

volvement in a failed attempt in

1984 to kill Robert Hosie, U.S.

counsel in the eastern French town

of Abidjan.

A Lebanese woman, Jac-

queline Esber, is also charged in

her absence with shooting Bar-

Sinai and complicity in the

other attacks, but legal sources

said the bearing of the charges

against her may be postponed.

Responsibility for all three

attacks was claimed by the left-wing

Lebanese Armed Revolu-

tionary Factions (FARL).

## Battles in west Beirut highlight resentment at growing Amal power

**BEIRUT (R)** — The battle for west Beirut has split Syria's allies in Lebanon and shaken delicate regional alignments.

The conflict, in which at least 150 people have been killed, pits the unwieldy Shi'ite Amal militia against a leftist alliance of Druze, Sunni Muslims and Communists trying to loosen Amal's grip on the Lebanese capital's Muslim sector.

The street fighting which flared on Monday appears to have been prompted by Amal's relentless drive to subdue Palestinian commandos in refugee camps. It has also released pent-up frustration with Amal's three-year domination of west Beirut.

Residents of the Middle East's once-cosmopolitan and now bankrupt — business hub — has suffered a wave of robberies, bank hold-ups and kidnappings.

Hundreds of Lebanese have been killed or kidnapped, about 70 foreigners have been abducted, 26 are still missing and nearly all Westerners have left the city in fear.

Radical Shi'ite groups claimed responsibility for attacks on Christians and Lebanese Christians, Communists and Jews, but Amal was blamed for failing to control them.

Hundreds of Shi'ite refugees squatted in west Beirut and Amal militia offices proliferated. Sunnis saw their traditional control ebbing away and the city's comparatively Westernised, secular middle class took flight.

**Syrian intervention**

Syria sent about 400 commandos to west Beirut as part of a security drive last July and has hinted that it may send more troops to quell the battles among its allies.

Political sources in Damascus said Syria disliked any threat to its influence in Lebanon and might intervene as a last resort despite its shaky economy and diplomatic isolation.

The Soviet Union, Syria's main

military supplier, might well call against a Syrian attempt to settle matters by force.

Moscow maintains direct links with Mr. Arafat and Mr. Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) as well as with Lebanon's pro-Soviet Communists and may see the PLO as its own best route into any Middle East peace negotiations.

Another deterrent for Damascus might be uncertainty over the attitude of Israel, which forced thousands of Syrian troops and PLO commandos to evacuate west Beirut in 1982.

Israel has shown its concern at Arafat's resurgent strength in Lebanon's refugee camps with repeated air raids on Palestinian commando positions near the southern city of Sidon.

The pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God), Amal's main rival in the Shi'ite community, clashed last week with Syrian troops in Beirut, but has stayed neutral in the thinnest Beirut battles.

Ideologically at odds with the Communists, it also opposes Amal's drive to restrict commando attacks on Israel.

Mr. Jumblatt has repeatedly hinted in public at a revival of the secular National Movement he inherited from his father Kamal, murdered in 1977.

Amal, championing the rights of the politically under-privileged Shi'ites, never joined that alliance.

The National Movement, including the PSP, the Communists, the Sunni Murabitun and the Syrian Nationalist Social Party, fought the 1975-76 civil war alongside the PLO. But the movement failed to find unity and Mr. Jumblatt dissolved it during Israel's 1982 invasion.

"It is our right ... to defend ourselves in Beirut," Mr. Jumblatt said on Sunday just before the latest battles began.

### Syrian soldiers deploy in Beirut; fighting dies down

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rians would try to protect west Beirut colleges, foreign embassies and public institutions.

Mr. Gemayel called Mr. Karim's request unconstitutional and the Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia leader said the intervention would lead to more violence.

The Lebanese Front, an alliance of right-wing Christians, said the Syrian-military intervention was a "violation of the United Nations charter."

In Washington on Sunday, a State Department official said that if history was any indication, the Syrian troops sent to restore order in west Beirut would not be able to impose a lasting peace.

"Lebanese friends should support the institutions of central government, which are the pillars on which unity and reform will be constructed," said Department spokeswoman Sondra McCarty.

The past 12 years in Lebanon provide ample proof that no external force can impose political or security arrangements in Lebanon.

"From now on we will have no mercy on gunmen in the street," Brig. Kanaan said in his radio broadcast.

A political source said the Sy-

### Mehdi: Hostages safe

"AMMAN (AP) — Foreign hostages held by extremists in Lebanon are apparently safe despite the recent rage of battles between militias in west Beirut, eight days ago to launch a new bid to free 26 hostages, eight of them Americans."

"An exhibition entitled "Bedouin" at the French Cultural Centre (until Feb. 26)."

"An exhibition of sports photographs by Soviet photographer Igor Olskin from TASS news agency at Yarmouk University in Irbid (until Feb. 26)."

"Fine arts exhibition by Jordanian artists at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Feb. 23)."

"An art exhibition by Mohammad Police and Mumira Al Tunisia at the Housing Bank Centre Gallery."

### FILMS

"A feature film entitled "Barbarosa" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre."

"A Japanese film entitled "Galaxy 99" (Animated cartoon with Arabic subtitle) at 5:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre."

"A film by Michel Tourier" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre Tel. 64371

British Council Tel. 631476

Groote Institute Tel. 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 63049

Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639771

Haifa Arts Centre Tel. 665195

Hussein Youth City Tel. 667181/6

Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793

Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111

Univ. of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

### MUSEUMS

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Khatib returns from Baghdad

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Information Mohammad Khatib returned to Amman on Sunday morning at the end of a four-day visit to Iraq where he was received by President Saddam Hussein and held talks with Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Jassem. Mr. Khatib also visited the warfront on Friday and was briefed on the current situation there. Talks during the visit covered Iraqi-Jordanian cooperation in information-related affairs. The minister was accompanied on the visit by Department of Culture and Arts Director Haider Mahmoud, Jordan Radio Director Issam Arida, and the director of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ali Safadi.

### Fayez receives Iraqi speaker's message

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez on Sunday received a message from the speaker of the Iraqi National Council Sadoun Hamadi on the role of the Arab Parliamentary Union regarding current Arab events and developments in the Iran-Iraq war. The message was delivered to Mr. Fayez by Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Ghafel Jasem Hussein.

### Decree approves loan agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a law on a JD 2 million loan agreement with the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The loan will be used to finance the establishment of a joint insecticides factory between Jordan and Syria.

### Jordan, Iraq and Egypt sign memo

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan, Egypt and Iraq on Sunday signed memoranda endorsing an agreement on cooperation in maritime transport and establishing a joint maritime company. Agreement on this company was signed in Cairo in 1985. The memoranda were signed by Mr. Saleh Al Kabirati, Jordan's ambassador to Iraq, Fadel Shabri from the Iraqi Foreign Ministry and Mahmoud Abdul Qader Hafez, the official in charge of Egyptian national interests in Iraq. According to an Iraqi spokesman, the agreement will organise land and sea transport operations between the three countries.

### Bus driver dies in crash with truck

AMMAN (Petra) — A bus driver, Jawdat Mahmoud Al Muwajeh, was killed on Sunday when his bus collided with a heavy vehicle at the Kathiraba-Iraq junction in Karak government. No further details were available.

### Aviation officials leave for S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation on Sunday left for Saudi Arabia for talks on promoting Jordanian-Saudi Arabian cooperation in air transport operations. The two-member delegation group Mr. Ammar Al Husseini, director-general of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), and Mr. Akel Bataji, senior vice president of the Royal Jordanian airline. The two sides will focus attention on issues related to flights made by their respective national airlines to either country.

### Universities discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali on Sunday received Dr. Rashed Bashour, professor of health administration at Michigan University in the U.S. They discussed launching cooperation between the two universities in the exchange of programmes and scientific studies in public health and community medicine.

### Turkish researcher to deliver lecture

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Mehmet Maksutoglu from Marmara University in Istanbul, Turkey, will deliver a lecture on the importance of Arabic during the Ottoman age at the University of Jordan on Wednesday. The lecture will be delivered in Arabic at 12:00 a.m. at the university's Faculty of Arts.



Furniture

### Rock your socks off

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British Council has organised its first ever rock tour and the contemporary group Furniture will kick off the tour with three performances in Jordan under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein.

According to a British Council press release a vast assortment of sound and light equipment will accompany the group and once on stage will produce spectacular effects. The concerts will have all the trimmings of a typical British rock concert. Furniture will perform for the students of Yammouk University. On Thursday Feb. 26

### Swareddahab leaves heart institute

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former head of the military council of Sudan Field Marshal Abdul Rahman Swareddahab left the Queen Alia Heart Institute on Sunday after recovering from successful open heart surgery which took place on Feb. 11.

In a statement upon leaving the centre, Field Marshal Swareddahab voiced his gratitude and deep appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for the care he received during his treatment and for the hospitality accorded to him in the country.

The heart centre, he said, is a source of pride for Arab countries in general and for Jordan in particular, in view of its high standard and the skill and efficiency of its physicians and specialists. Field Marshal Swareddahab was seen off by Lieutenant-General Daoud Hananiya, the director of the Armed Forces Royal Medical Services.

When examined by the Queen Alia Heart Centre, Field Marshal



Field Marshal Abdul Rahman Swareddahab leaves the Queen Alia Heart Institute after successful heart surgery (Petra photo)

Swareddahab was found to have a high grade obstruction in the left anterior descending coronary artery. According to chief cardiologist at the centre, Dr. Yousef Qousus, Field Marshal Swareddahab underwent a coronary by-pass surgery conducted by a team of heart surgeons led by

Dr. Hananiya, who later described the operation as 100 per cent successful.

During his stay in hospital, Field Marshal Swareddahab was visited by King Hussein, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, Jordanian officials and Arab ambassadors.

the volume of investments in different schemes.

Dr. Hananiya and the Canadian delegation reviewed bilateral trade, economic ties and recently signed agreements between the two countries. These agreements covered economic cooperation, trade and oil exploration.

The minister referred to the Jordanian-sponsored five-year development plan for the occupied West Bank which he said is designed to support the steadfastness of the Arab people living under Israeli rule.

He said that the economic and social development plan is bound to help ease unemployment and reduce emigration resulting from the deteriorating economic conditions.

The Canadian delegation also met with Dr. Jawad Al Anani, president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), who reviewed Jordan's economic performance and the adverse effects on this economy brought about by the 1967 Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

At a meeting with the members of the Jordan Forum Humanum, the Canadian delegation were briefed on the objectives of the forum and the services it offers, especially to youth.

The Canadian delegation later visited the Martyr's Monument and toured its various sections. They saw photos and items on display which relate the story of Great Arab Revolt and the development of the Armed Forces. The monument's medal was presented to the guest delegation as a commemorative gift.

### Egypt agrees to buy more Jordanian cement

CAIRO (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt have reached agreement on increasing shipments of Jordanian cement to Egypt to one million tonnes annually, up from 750,000. The announcement was made in Cairo on Sunday by Dr. Khalid Al Thaher, director general of the Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC), following talks with Dr. Yassin Mustafa, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade.

Dr. Thaher said that he also discussed cement shipments and related topics with Mr. Kamal Al Hilali, the chairman of the board of the Nasr Company for Imports and Exports which is responsible for the implementation of the Jordanian-Egyptian agreement. Dr. Thaher who arrived in Egypt from Khartoum said he would meet Egyptian Minister of Housing Hasabalah Al Kafrawi on Monday.

Last week, Dr. Thaher visited Khartoum and said he held talks with officials and importers of cement on the prospects of selling

them Jordanian cement. He said this could be included within an agreement on trade and economic cooperation which will be signed by Jordan and Sudan in the coming month.

A vessel loaded with 28,000 tonnes of Jordanian cement left the port city of Aqaba for Egypt on Sunday. It is the fourth vessel carrying Jordanian cement to leave the port since the recent conclusion of an agreement for the sale of 750,000 tonnes of cement to Egypt.

A spokesman for the Port Corporation said that a fifth vessel is being loaded with cement in accordance with the agreement and a shipping programme.

The first shipment was made early in January this year, and according to port officials 60,000 tonnes of cement will be shipped each month. Lorries are being used to transport the cement from the former South Cement Company to Aqaba where it is shipped in bulk on board vessels to a packing factory in Suez.

They also referred to article 94 of the constitution which says that such supplementary laws could be issued by the Cabinet only when Parliament is in recess or dissolved, if a Royal Decree endorsing the law has been issued.

However, such laws that would

have to be taken in cases of

urgency, would still have to be

presented to Parliament's first

meeting for debate.

Moreover, members of both

Houses who supported the gov-

### Bodies found in Aqaba and Madaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of an 18-year old youth has been found in Aqaba and the police said the youth had been identified as A.F.A. from the Marrikh district of Amman. The coroner's examination of the body showed that the young man had been stabbed with a knife in several parts of his chest, stomach and neck, causing his death.

Al Dustour newspaper reported that the body of a 19-year old man from Sahab has been pulled out of a pool at Heidan district of Madaba. The paper said that the man, identified as Mohammad Abdul Fattah, had been reported missing by his relatives two days earlier. It also said that he had earlier been in the company of three friends who went out on a picnic together.



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## Senate endorses 1984, 1985 budget supplements, laws on contracting and appropriation

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) on Sunday endorsed by a show of hands all additional supplementary spending by the government following an extensive debate on the legality of such action.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai argued before the Senate that the government was acting within constitutional provisions and logic when it issued series of budget supplements involving a total of JD 100 million in expenditure outside the allocations made in the 1984 and 1985 budgets.

Defending some of the supplements which were issued before Parliament reconvened in 1984 after a 10-year suspension, the prime minister said article 94 of the constitution empowered the Cabinet to take such a step, subject to approval from His Majesty King Hussein. On other supplements issued after Parliament was reconvened, the prime minister said logic had dictated that the government should go ahead with the extra spending without waiting for parliamentary approval. Defending his point, the prime minister said budget additions "have become a tradition and common practice."

Citing examples which he said warranted speedy government intervention without parliamentary backing, the prime minister said the 1984 supplement was called for after government subsidy of fuel and food exceeded projected budget allocations in 1983.

"Costs for subsidising fuel and food supplies were estimated at JD 14.5 million and JD 4 million respectively. However, the true values of subsidies paid for these two items during 1983 reached JD 36.9 million and JD 24,000," said Mr. Rifai.

Referring to other "unforeseen" expenditure in 1983, Mr. Rifai said allocations for financing Parliament's operations were not included in the budget. So, should we stop subsidies until a law is issued and approved, the prime minister asked Senators: "How could we calculate beforehand the cost in real terms before we know our final accounts?"

According to Parliament analysts, Mr. Rifai's statements were seen as an attempt to "dissolve a recent parliamentary uproar," on whether or not the government was acting in accordance with constitutional provisions on public spending. Deputies said that additional spending in 1985 alone reached JD 85 million — a relatively high ratio amounting to 10 per cent of the whole fiscal budget.

Deputies and senators were divided on whether or not the government was entitled to issue new credit before this effect had been endorsed by Parliament.

Parliament members, who criticised what they described as "unconstitutional spending," cited article 115 of the constitution which says: "All money collected from taxes and other local revenues has to be deposited in the treasury and included in the general fiscal budget, unless a law stipulates otherwise. No public treasury money is allocated for expenditure unless authorised by a law."

They also referred to article 94 of the constitution which says that such supplementary laws could be issued by the Cabinet only when Parliament is in recess or dissolved, if a Royal Decree endorsing the law has been issued.

However, such laws that would have to be taken in cases of urgency, would still have to be presented to Parliament's first

meeting for debate.

Moreover, members of both

Houses who supported the gov-

ernment's previous and present budgeting policies, said that article 94 did not specifically mention whether the required additional spending was to be issued before or after the actual allocation and spending.

### Need for revisions

Citing the controversy, financial committee rapporteur Khalil Al Salem proposed amendments to chapter seven of the constitution which covers the Kingdom's financial and budgeting affairs.

Senator Salem said there was a dire need for revisions in the constitution in order to limit and regulate additional spending as well as clarifying the Parliament's role in the process. Senators Hassan Al Kayed and Walid Salah said that although they approved previous government additional spending, they asked that Parliament's consent be taken before any similar action is taken in the future.

Sunday's meeting also approved the 1986 contracting law and another six-year old legislation on land appropriation. The Senate endorsed both laws but only after the Lower House included modifications on both laws upon the request of the Upper House.

Senate amendments on Jordan's first ever contracting law, halved the commissions taken by the Jordanian Contracting Association (JCA) on each tendered public project, and stipulated that while the association's president should be a grade one contractor, his deputy could either be a class one or two contractor.

The modifications also paved the way for foreign embassies stationed in Amman to use whichever contractor they wished concerning the execution of their tendered projects or for maintenance reasons.

Changes introduced by

### Ministry plans to establish five poultry slaughterhouses

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture plans to set up five poultry slaughterhouses in different governorates with the purpose of meeting the local market's needs of poultry meat. Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud announced here on Sunday.

For the time being, Mr. Hmoud said that a special committee chaired by himself and grouping representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Supply, Municipal and Rural Affairs and the private sector has been formed to undertake measures for the expansion of poultry slaughterhouses in Amman and Irbid.

### Hindawi reviews preparations for opening UNESCO office

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Education Thoqiq Hindawi on Sunday held a meeting with Dr. Mohammad Kazem, director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) Amman office to discuss preparations for next month's official opening of the organisation's regional office.

According to Dr. Kazem, the Amman UNESCO office, established last August under an agreement with the Jordanian government, supervises educational cooperation between UNESCO and Arab countries, especially in the fields of computer sciences and technology.



NCR corporation held a regional conference for its Middle East managers at the Plaza Hotel in Amman during the period Feb. 17-21. The conference was attended by directors of the company's regional centres in Cyprus as well as managers of the company's branches in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq and Sudan. During the conference, participants discussed the company's marketing policies for its new products in the region and means for further promoting and developing the computer market and its services in the local markets. The company's branch in Jordan has been offering its services to the local market for the past 30 years during which it installed the first computer appliances in Jordan. In the photo above shows part of the conference's opening ceremony.

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## Move with hope

THE cheers that greeted the Syrian force that entered West Beirut on Sunday to quell militia anarchy and violence represent some hope that an end could be found to the continuous bloodletting and disaster that Lebanon has been witnessing over the past 12 years. We sincerely share in this hope and based on this we have to see the Syrian move as a signal that some kind of a good omen of better things to come is in the offing for Lebanon. The shouts of joy that welcomed the Syrian soldiers into the streets of Beirut should act as a reminder to the war-loving militia leaders of Lebanon that their ambitions for political supremacy through violence are not shared by their countrymen.

The rejection of the Syrian move by President Amin Gemayel and his rightist supporters was only to be expected. But Damascus has already sought to allay fears of an eventual Syrian domination of Lebanese politics on the ground by declaring publicly that it was not taking sides in the conflict. Then, it needs only a moment of reflection to realise that regardless of the opposition, the Syrian move did in fact manage to end a week of violence that claimed at least 200 lives and caused millions of dollars in material damage.

The Syrian intervention comes at a time when the Arab World at large has become psychologically prepared to accept the eventuality of any external force intervening to put a decisive end to militia feuds that have gone on unchecked for too long. There seemed to be no alternatives to such a situation arising. Someone had to move in and tell those warlords in unequivocal and unambiguous terms that enough was enough and a solution had to be imposed on every one in order to end the anarchy and stop the bloodshed.

Perhaps those who oppose the Syrian intervention on political grounds would be better advised to think about their own priorities and realise that there was no other way for the Lebanese to end the years of agony and suffering brought about by a civil war which saw new alliances being forged and broken every day while nothing was done to alleviate the immense suffering of Lebanon and the whole Lebanese people.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### *Al Ra'i:* Resistance continues

ANTI-Israeli — protests in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip have entered their 14th day with the counter-Israeli repressive measures failing to stem the resistance and preventing it from spreading to all occupied Arab regions. What is happening in the occupied territory is a true image of legitimate resistance to occupation, confronted by one of the ugliest terrorist campaigns ever launched against civilians and defenseless people. What is happening in the occupied territories is a true image of total Israeli failure to subdue the indigenous population or evict them from their homeland. For this reason, the European Community's foreign ministers meeting in Brussels should study the situation objectively and responsibly, and ought to understand that the resistance and the violence now being carried out in the occupied territories are not separate from the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, but rather part of it, and should therefore be tackled immediately. At their meeting which opens Monday, the European ministers ought to realise that the Arabs are rising in force against the Israelis who continue to occupy their homeland and deny them their legitimate rights. The current uprising against the Israelis is being carried out by people who are demanding their land and their right, and who continually face Israel's terrorism and intimidation which is reminiscent of Nazi atrocities during the World War II. The uprising in the occupied Arab lands is a loud call on the Arab countries to help their kinsmen in the struggle for freedom.

### *Al Dustour:* Saudis campaign for summit

THERE are persistent reports about Saudi Arabia's intention of dispatching envoys to Arab countries for consultation on the prospect of holding an Arab summit conference, and to overcome the obstacles still impeding solidarity among Arab states. These efforts come at a most opportune time, in the wake of the fifth Islamic summit which was able to remove the barriers and melt the ice that froze inter-Arab relations. The fifth Islamic summit in Kuwait, where Arab leaders held side meetings, has opened the way for further endeavours to rally the Arabs and unify their ranks so that they can handle the very critical situation they are going through. We sincerely hope that Saudi Arabia will succeed in this effort, and end differences between Arab countries, and we are certain that Saudi Arabia's quiet and wise diplomacy will eventually achieve the best results for the Arab Nation. We also hope that a summit meeting will open a new chapter in inter-Arab relations, which is instrumental for joint action and for dealing with the common problems and the common challenges.

### *Sawt Al Shaab:* King pursues mission

KING Hussein's visit to Austria is part of his continued efforts for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East region. The visit comes at a time when Jordan is trying to enlist support from world nations for the proposed international conference which serve as the best forum for the achievement of a comprehensive peace. The Europeans have expressed support for the idea of the conference and it is hoped that they will also offer help to Jordan to enable it to carry out economic and social development plans for the people of the East as well as the West Bank of Jordan. The role of the Europeans is emerging in this context, thanks to King Hussein's endeavours, but as this European role surfaces the United States credibility continues to decline. Washington's prestige was dealt a devastating blow by the scandal of the arms deal with Iran and its persistence to dispatch more arms shipments to an aggressor country that boasts about its intentions of occupying other countries' territory by force. The King's visits to Europe, which began in France and Italy and now followed by one to Austria, are all designed to enlist European countries support for Jordan's true endeavours for what would end the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war.

# Bitter and sweet harvests of free press

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

ACCORDING to various international organisations that monitor press censorship and the treatment of the press personnel, the years of 1985 and 1986 were particularly bad years for free press with many journalists either killed or missing or disappeared or expelled or imprisoned at an unprecedented rate mirrored in the recent past. This phenomenon of mistreatment of the freedom of the press is taking place in many parts of the world despite the various international and national instruments and legislations that are designed to protect the media from abuse and harassment. What is worth mentioning in the regard is that these happenings against free press are taking place when the press is performing formidable tasks against great odds and risks to expose the truth and uncover covert duplicities. Suffice to recall at this juncture that it was the disclosures made by the Beirut Al-Shira'a weekly journal about the arms deals between Washington and Tehran via Tel Aviv which had set the follow-up shocking revelations into motion. It was that every Beirut weekly journal which President Ronald Reagan had referred to at the time as "that rag in Beirut," which had exposed the tip of the iceberg called Irangate. Till that point in time, Al Shira'a was unknown regionally or internationally. International mass media caught the "end of the line" made accessible by Al Shira'a journal and was able to build on it by reporting further exposures about that scandal.

Imagine, if you please, in what darkness we would all be, regarding the unholy alliance between Washington, Tel Aviv and Tehran, if the international community was denied aggressive and free press? It would have been highly risky, if our governments were left to articulate and adopt their policies on wrong and misleading information. Where would we be, whether in Iraq, which was a victim of deliberate campaign to mislead its war plans by providing it with doctored satellite information with a view to keep the war between it and Iran go on indefinitely, or in other parts of the Arab World including ours in Jordan which never occurred to it that the U.S. could be involved in such acts of duplicity, if we continued to be denied the kind and quality of information provided to us all by free press? Surely we would have continued to labour under woefully wrong information to the detriment of our national interests. It was certainly no great relief to us in the Arab World to hear that Iran was likewise a victim of the same type of disinformation with a view to enhance the chances of bringing Tehran closer to the bosom of Washington.

There is no doubt that the disclosures about the arms deals with Iran have caused policy makers in the Middle East to review their calculations and revamp their strategies and bilateral relations with Washington. It was as if the secret code of the U.S. foreign policies vis-a-vis our region has been suddenly deciphered. There is no denying that the credit for this review of our relations with the U.S. goes solely to free press which had shed the light on the whole affair.

And the vital services of free and aggressive press were not confined to the Iran situation. Who could forget the shocking disclosures made by the Israeli daily newspaper *Hadashot* on the clubbing to death of two Palestinians who hijacked an Israeli bus back in 1985? Didn't these startling disclosures help expose Israel's atrocities towards the Palestinian people and show the true colour of the Israeli regime? All other incidents and cases of inhuman and degrading treatments to which our people in the occupied territories were subjected would have never seen the light of the day without free and courageous press. Another example is that of the Vanuomo affair, the case of Mordchai Vanuomo, the Israeli nuclear technician who shocked the Arab World with his disclosures about the true magnitude and dimension of the Israeli nuclear capability. It was the Sunday Times of London which assumed all sorts of risks and bravely published the information provided by Mr. Vanuomo. I doubt that any intelligence agency had hitherto access to that kind of information about Israeli nuclear bombs and the means of their deliveries.

In other parts of the world, the importance of free press have been amply demonstrated in more than one occasion, even on issues of life and death. A classic case in point is the Chernobyl nuclear accident which occurred in the Soviet Union last spring and which caused damage to life and environment in and outside the Soviet Union. Had there been free and responsible press it would not have taken so many days before the full extent of that accident became known to the Soviet people as well as to the peoples affected outside the Soviet Union.

One can go on and indefinitely recording the great and indispensable achievements of free press in Latin America, Africa and the Far East. The list is indeed endless; one can never afford full credit to the vital revelations made possible by free press. Uppermost on man's mind in this context is the Watergate affair which exposed the inner workings of governments and political parties in one of the most sophisticated countries of the world. Many similar scandals in other parts of the world were also uncovered due to responsible and vigorous press. How can we and our respective governments make sound judgments and proper choices without the aid and comfort of free press?

But the validity of all the foregoing propositions are dependent on the satisfaction of two criteria: The reporting must be truthful and must be conducted in a responsible manner. These two catching words "truthful" and "responsible" are certainly legitimate constraints which must be reckoned with and accord their due in order to render free press beneficial and with redeeming values. The issue of truth is indeed very complex and assumes an even more complex connotation because there is no absolute truth as such. The crux of the matter is how to determine what is true and what is not and who shall make such determination. If there is only

some mechanism which can sift fact from falsehood, the tasks of editors world-wide would be much simpler. There is no doubt that in the final analysis the issue of truth is organically linked with the issue of responsible reporting for there is no practical way of separating the two sides of the same coin. That's why the editors of the press or radio and television agencies carry awesome responsibilities on their shoulders. They are asked to perform their editorial duties and functions in the most responsible way in the sense that they and only they must determine and ascertain in the most humanly possible way the veracity of the news to be printed or broadcast and concurrently decide whether in their most unbiased and detached judgment the news to be printed or broadcast have also redeeming values and relevancies. In the final analysis they have to answer to their conscience and to the judgment of their constituencies by they the government or the public.

Likewise it has to be borne in mind at all times that whereas freedom of the press is well provided for, protected and assured by practically all national and internal legislations, there is little body of laws on the scope, definition and dimension of freedom of the press. The rule of thumb in this context, which has been followed and observed in this context, has been to assert the principle of freedom of press and then to proceed to allow for reasonable and legitimate encroachments on that same decs. To cite only a few examples of lawful encroachment on the rule of freedom of press, the advocacy and promotion of racism and religious intolerance and the divulging of state secrets and the like unlawful objectives have been prevented from exploiting or abusing the principle of free press to propagate such causes. And even clearer example on the limitation of free press could be the subject of pornography. This is an issue which has divided the world, with the Western democracies constraining free press as to allow for the dissemination of even pornography and the screening of the so-called blue films; while the rest of the world refusing and rejecting such liberal interpretation of the basic rule of free press. Surely the qualms against pornography and blue films are reasonable and legitimate, and in our culture in the Middle East, there is unanimity of opinion that there are frontiers for free press which must not be trespassed with impunity.

The overriding remaining issue is how and who should control the press and other modes of mass media. There is no doubt that the control must be made by the instrument of legislations and codes of conduct which the judicial system should adjudicate. The press as an institution as well as the state have each their respective and sometimes opposing vested interests in this domain. It has been demonstrated time and again that the most suitable instrument to reconcile the contradictory vested interests of the two parties lies in the judiciary aided and abetted by adequate body of laws. In our country, one could venture to suggest that perhaps the Supreme Court of Justice should be allocated the jurisdiction over issues related to free press.

## Analysts see U.S.-Israeli disagreements as part of game

By Michael Batty  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — A series of public disagreements between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and the Reagan administration will not dent the enormously strong ties that exist between Israel and the countries, private analysts say.

Some said they saw the disagreements, particularly over U.S. arms sales to Arab nations and the possibility of an international Middle East peace conference, leading to direct, Arab-Israeli talks, as pro forma and meaningless.

Shamir, during three days of talks here this week, bluntly rejected a proposal by Secretary of State George Shultz that he consider an international conference as a way to get direct peace talks under way.

He also refused to consider easing Israel's opposition to the Arab arms sales.

Washington sees the sales as important in trying to recover ground it lost in the Arab World by secretly selling arms to Iran at a time when a U.S. embargo was in effect and the administration was urging others not to deal with Tehran.

Referring to the airing of differences this week, Robert Hunter, Middle East expert at the private Centre for Strategic and International Studies, told Reuters: "It doesn't add up to any damage because there is no ambiguity in the U.S. government to do anything."

"We are sufficiently involved in the Middle East to get into trouble, but not sufficiently involved to do something about it," he added.

Jim Phillips of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank reputed to have the administration's ear, said Washington had not expected Shamir to agree to easing opposition to arms sales.

"He is the last person to say, 'go ahead,' and they know it. That was for Arab consumption," he said of the administration's pressure on Shamir to change his stance.

Hunter, like most other analysts interviewed by Reuters, said neither President Reagan, nor Shultz agreed to a rotation agreement under a rotation agreement in their coalition government, came out in favour of a change.

"He is the last person to say, 'go ahead,' and they know it. That was for Arab consumption," he said of the administration's pressure on Shamir to change his stance.

"The idea of the conference isn't going anywhere anyway. So Israel gives its pro forma refusal, and that's that," Hunter said.

Judith Kipper of the Brookings Institution think tank agreed, saying Washington's interest in a conference only became serious when Shimon Peres, Shamir's predecessor under a rotation agreement in their coalition government, came out in favour of the idea last year.

She said it was possible that Washington was promoting an idea it knew Shamir could not accept as part of a subtle game to help Peres regain power through early elections.

Under the coalition agreement, Peres was prime minister for two years, then last October switched positions with Shamir to become foreign minister.

In that position, Peres has backed consistently the idea of an international conference convened by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, including the Soviet Union, as a means to get swiftly to direct talks between Israel and the Arabs.

It's a Peres electoral card, in that if an international conference can be put together with the Soviets and most of the Arabs agreeing, it could mean early elections in Israel which would be a referendum on a conference.

"That could help Peres get elected, which would be better for the United States which has always had more in common with (Peres') Labour (Party) than with (Shamir's) Likud," she said.

Barry Rubin of the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), an administration critic, said he did not believe the proposal had been advanced seriously

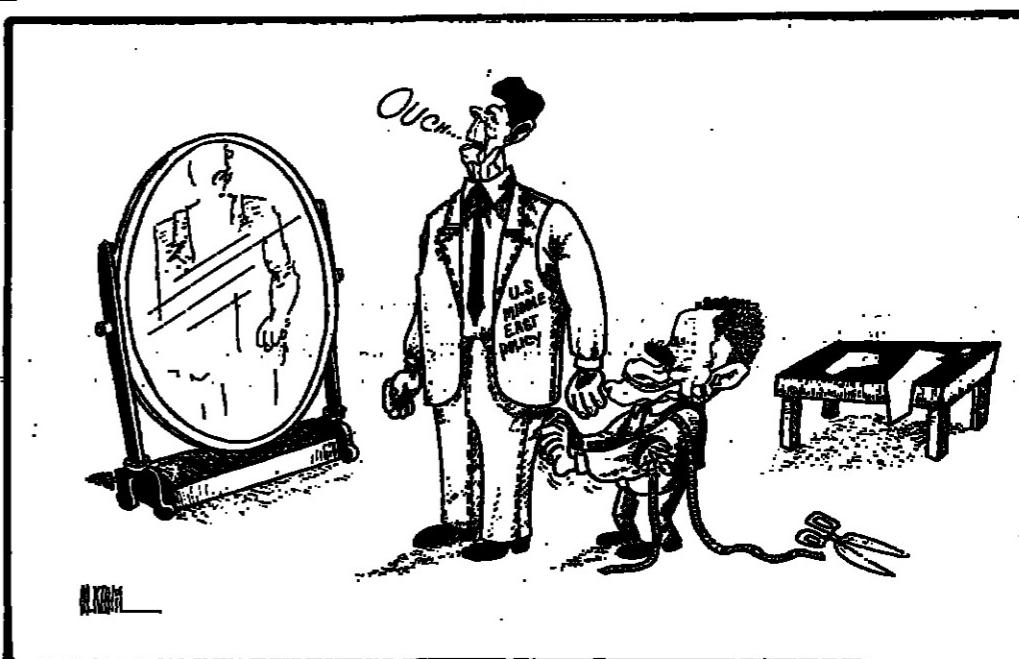
because the U.S. government did not want to get deeply involved in seeking Middle East peace.

"The administration would have been upset if Shamir had endorsed it because it would have called their hand," he said.

But he said the administration "has made reasonable efforts to get talks going" and strong U.S.-Israeli ties were crucial to peace prospects.

"They have not been damaged at all and it is precisely the strong relationship that leads Arab countries to want Washington to be part of the peace process.

The analysts said they saw the Shamir visit to Washington as a success because it was carried off without the Israeli role in the Iran arms affair becoming a major point of contention and it appeared to close the door on the case of U.S. navy analyst Jonathan Pollard, caught spying for Israel.



## Palestinians are harassed in Los Angeles

By Anthony Lewis

nightmare 12 hours for Evelyn Bitar. I take her words from an affidavit that she drafted afterward, and from a telephone conversation with her.

What happened to her is related to her Palestinian origin. Two days before her experience, eight Palestinians (and one's Kenyan wife) had been arrested in the Los Angeles area by agents of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. She was a friend of one of them. But let us continue with her story.

"I was studying alone in the school library on the night of Jan. 28. At about 8:30 a lone man ... came up and shoved a paper in front of me. It said 'subpoena' and had my name on it. He flashed what looked like a badge and said, 'Evelyn, we want you to come with us.' He took a gun in a holster at his waist. He took my left arm and handcuffed me to his right arm. Another man — he also showed a gun — came over by the right arm. They took me out to a dark burgundy car, cuffed my hands in front of me and shoved me into the back seat.

That was the beginning of a

face. They threw a picture down on the desk. It was a picture of me, my husband and X (the friend who had been arrested). They slapped it and said, 'who is this man, identify him.'

"I refused and said what they were doing to me was illegal. One said, 'Honey, we are the law.' They kept throwing pictures on the desk. They were all pictures from San Diego, some from the old Arabic club...

"It was after midnight by now. They uncuffed my right hand, then cuffed my left hand to the hook on the top of the metal pole. My left arm was stretched up to reach it. Then they left the house and left me hanging there like that for over three hours. They came back around 3:30 with a third man. I asked if I could use the bathroom. I was desperate to go. They would not let me.

"They told me that my husband was in custody, that they had just picked him up. (That was

false.) They said we could work out a deal, I could be a witness for the prosecution of X. If I would do that, they would let my husband go.

"When I still didn't respond, they said, 'At your rally you said, "Long Live Palestine." We'll show you what we think of your Palestine.'

"They took out a small Palestinian flag, about 3 by 5 inches [about 75 by 125 millimeters], and burned it.

"Then they took me out, back into the car. They stopped about two miles [about three kilometres] from my house. They said, 'Listen, Babe, when you least expect us, expect us. We'll be there at 3:30 a.m.'

Could that have happened in America? Readers will no doubt find it hard to believe, as I did. So did Evelyn Bitar. She was too frightened to talk, at first. But now she is ready to testify, using her real name, if her lawyers ask

her to.

The eight Palestinians arrested in Los Angeles were taken at gunpoint in their homes at 7 a.m., then shackled in arm and leg irons. Each was shown photographs and offered advantages if he would testify against someone. There was no evidence that they had done or contemplated any act of violence. The charges had to do with reading or distributing Palestinian literature.

But that is another story of unconstitutional outrage. For the moment, it is enough to think about what happened to Evelyn Bitar. Is that America?

Realism requires us to recognise that it can happen. It has happened. But it is not too late to find out how; to punish the federal agents who behaved

## Of course great pyramid is huge, but how much does it weigh?

By Mimi Mann  
The Associated Press

GIZA, Egypt — Everyone agrees that the great pyramid of Cheops is big on the outside. Some speculate that if you hacked it into cubes of one foot (30 cm.) on a side, the cubes could stretch two-thirds of the way around the earth.

But there's more controversy about Cheops' inside, where mysterious chambers have lain uncharted for 4,600 years. Now, a team of French scientists hopes to map those chambers by springtime, and will weigh the giant pyramid in the process.

Jacques Montloucon heads a three-man French technical team on a 20-day project that has them scampering up and down and around the massive stones that ancients piled one by one to build the most impressive of some 80 pyramids of Egypt.

Cheops, largest of the three pyramids adorning Giza plateau, cover 13.1 acres at its base and is thought to comprise more than 2.3 million limestone blocks weighing 2½ tonnes each.

"We're going to weigh Cheops, and we'll do it with this," the Frenchman said, stabilising his microgravimeter against an enormous boulder.

A metal box the size and shape of an automobile battery, the microgravimeter is used in France to locate underground caves, quarries, trenches and tunnels. By measuring minute changes in the gravitational pull on a suspended weight, the instrument defines variations in subterranean density, from empty space to solid rock.

In Egypt, the French team hopes to use the machine to pinpoint chambers hidden when the pyramid was built 4,600 years ago.

The work hasn't been easy. The microgravimeter demands quiet. But there always is a lot of

life around the monument associated with the death of pharaoh Cheops.

Egyptians are drawn by its magic. For them, Cheops is a very personal pyramid.

Goats graze lazily on grass between the stones, and families picnic and play games at the base of the pyramid. Children belly dance to blasts from transistor radios. Camel drivers bellow to foreign tourists to don fake Arab headresses. The animals bellow as the tourists unsteadily climb aboard for their first and perhaps only camel ride.

Horses and horse carts race at full speed on roadways around the pyramid. Young Egyptians defy regulations and risk death by climbing to the top to the cheers of onlookers below.

Last September, when the French tried to reach hidden cavities by boring three holes into a huge rock alongside the queen's chamber, they ignored the bedlam and worked in the daytime.

"This time we've had to come early in the morning and work after 4 p.m., when everybody is thrown out of the pyramid, before and after people gather at the base," Montloucon said.

Sitting near a hole hacked in the 9th century by treasure-seeking troops, the Frenchmen waited for a cool February day.

Outside, a band played to the cheers of a crowd.

Inside, guards were having trouble ejecting a group of high school students. They had spent hours sliding down ramps leading up and down the grand gallery, a passage to the king's chamber and one of the world's most amazing architectural feats.

With the quiet, work resumed.

A French technician groped for balance as he pulled an extension cord up a steep, dark incline.

"This is new territory for us," Montloucon said as the microgravimeter silently recorded what lay behind the walls.



Egyptian and Japanese technicians work next to the Sphinx and the great pyramid of Cheops in Giza to solve the puzzle over the purpose of cavities found.

"We're taking more than 400 measurements during the first 20 days of February from the tip of the pyramid to the chamber under the ground. We want to find what kinds of rocks made up the structure, how they are layered. When a portion of the pyramid doesn't weigh as much as expected, there should be spaces between the blocks."

The team expects eventually to have a three-dimensional profile of how Cheops is built, including chambers currently known and unknown. Results from this mission, ending in late February, should be known by the spring.

Montloucon said he wants no contest between his team and a Japanese group also searching Cheops and Giza plateau for cavities.

"Cheops is a wonderful pyramid," he said. "This is not a circus. This is not a treasure hunt. This is serious work. We're conducting a survey."

"By weighing Cheops we believe we can locate cavities our instruments say are there, but I don't want a race between the Japanese and French to see who finds them first and where. The work is too important for fighting."

Yusuf Islam in the office of the Islamic primary school in northwest London.

The school is financed privately by Yusuf's personal funds from royalties he still receives from his recordings. Wealthy families living in Britain or abroad also sent their donations.

On a fund-raising mission for Afghan refugees, Yusuf visited Pakistan for one week in December, around the time of the seventh anniversary of the Soviet intervention in the neighbouring country. His Haj to Makah in 1980 reinforced his belief in Islam and allowed him to share his experience with Muslims from around the world, regardless of their nationality, Yusuf says.

"Most people in the West see Islam as nationalistic, threatening and warlike, whereas it is the exact opposite," he says.

Born in London with the name of Steven Demetri Georgiou, of a Swedish mother and a Greek-Cypriot father, Yusuf tells of the inevitable changes in his relationship with his family after he embraced Islam:

"Islam gives great importance to the family. Before converting I



Yusuf Islam in the office of the Islamic primary school in northwest London.

was a lonely person and did not socialise much.

"After an initial shock, my family appreciated the changes in me because I started paying more attention to my parents, brothers and sisters — something which I ignored before," he says.

But there was antagonism against him, especially from the media that treated him almost as if he no longer existed. "To their minds (journalists), Islam is like taking one step backward," he says.

As for music, Yusuf has said he was willing to make a comeback, not as a singer but as a composer. He is considering writing new songs for the benefit of refugees.

The scheme's director, history teacher Bill Hungerford, said

## How Cat Stevens became a Muslim

By Talia Chakmakjian

LONDON (DPA) — "Assalamu alaikum" (peace upon you) are the first words the visitor hears upon entering the Islamia Primary School, one of Britain's first full-time Islamic schools.

The story behind the school starts with a journey that pop star Cat Stevens embarked on in 1977 when he converted to Islam and became known as Yusuf Islam. "I had a faith in God but did not know how to express that faith," said 39-year-old Yusuf sitting behind a desk at the school in the northeast London district of Brent.

At the peak of a successful musical career, featuring hit songs such as "Wild World," "Morning has Broken" and "Father and Son," the music of Cat Stevens spoke of peace, love, Eastern mysticism and Buddha.

He was seeking his identity through various religions. But "none made sense" to him apart from the teachings of the Koran. "I was fascinated in the belief in one universal God of all, in the belief of all the prophets," says Yusuf.

The question of a school arose when he got married in 1979 to Fawziyah Ali in Regent's Park Mosque and they had their first child.

The concern he shared with other devout Muslim parents on his child's education within a Western society materialised at first into a nursery. It shortly expanded into a primary school for 85 boys and girls of 21 different nationalities. "We are a showcase of the microcosm of the

entire Islamic world," says Yusuf.

Pupils come from Egypt, Morocco and Saudi Arabia in the Arab World; India, Pakistan and Bangladesh in Asia and some are English & American. The main language is English but the school aims to add Arabic as another first language. Arabic is now used for religious studies.

The school is financed privately by Yusuf's personal funds from royalties he still receives from his recordings. Wealthy families living in Britain or abroad also sent their donations.

Yusuf argues that Islamia is eligible for a local authority grant but is deliberately being denied such funding. "Although 16 per cent of the borough are Muslims, there is a conspiracy to stop Muslims from having their own school," he says. A recent religious survey found that the number of Muslims in Britain went up by a third in the last five years, to 852,000, while the number of mosques rose to 314, compared to a mere four in 1960.

The children in Islamia school receive the complete education of normal British primary school with additional Islamic and Arabic studies.

Asked how the pupils would continue their education after leaving and the problems they may encounter fitting into Western society, Yusuf says: "We plan on expanding to a secondary school, Inshallah (God willing). Besides, if you give a child a good identity and a strong feeling of commitment, then even if he experiences difficult times, he

will overcome them easier," says Yusuf.

Yusuf

The school's (and community's) sheikh, Mahmoud Abdul Fatah Jalal, adds that he envisages the children becoming devout Muslim "Dua'is" who will spread and teach the word of the Koran.

Apart from the school, Yusuf also plays a prominent role in a Muslim Relief Agency, which works on relief and charity projects in Islamic countries as well as publishing books.

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## Wail of bagpipes muted across Arabian desert

By Rory Channing  
Reuter

KUWAIT — The wail of the Scottish bagpipes across the deserts of Arabia has been muted by the fall in world oil prices.

"I must say business fell away last year," said Sir Patrick Grant, head of one of Scotland's top bagpipes manufacturers. "The previous year we were really busy."

Grant, managing-director of Grainger and Campbell, a firm with a 160-year history, is on a British mission visiting Gulf countries in a bid to boost trade.

Bagpipes are popular with military and police bands the length of the Gulf, a legacy of British influence prior to the oil boom of the 1970s.

There is even a pipe band on camel-back in Oman.

Special modifications are made in instruments sent to the Gulf, where in Kuwait for example summer temperatures soar to 50 degrees centigrade.

The bellows, or bag, is usually made of sheep or goat skin. "But

the pipes themselves are made of East African blackwood, traditionally imported from Tanzania. But bagpipes manufacturers must compete with clarinet makers for tight supplies.

Grant, a former professional piper, said he came across the appropriate trees by accident in Mashonaland, Zimbabwe, a few years ago by accident and was able to set up a small sawmill there to supply his company.

And despite modern technology, the bagpipes industry remains highly labour intensive.

"We've looked at computerised machinery," said Grant, but automation sometimes failed to detect flaws in the wood.

The bagpipes have completely defied the 20th century. They have to be hand-finished," he said.

Grant said his firm produced 500 to 1,000 sets of bagpipes a year selling from \$400 to \$3,000 sterling (\$600 to \$1,500) each.

for a dry climate like the Gulf, we use elk hides from Canada," Grant said.

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# Murray wins 1st British gold in Euro track meet

LIEVIN, France (R) — Yvonne Murray raced away with Britain's first gold medal of the European Indoor Athletics Championships, scoring an emphatic victory in the women's 3,000 metres Sunday.

Earlier, Natalia Akhremenko gave the Soviet Union a golden start to the last day of the championships in the women's shot put and Serge Helan presented host nation France with its first title in the triple jump.

Murray seized control of the six-strong 3,000 metres field after the first 1,000 metres. She stretched her lead to win by a massive 40 metres from tall Dutch runner Ely Van Hulst, adding gold to the silver she won in the event last year.

The Scot clocked an excellent eight minutes 46.06 seconds to beat Van Hulst by over five seconds and West German world championship silver medallist Brigitte Kraus by seven. She pushed her two rivals to national records.

"I surprised I ran so well. I didn't expect it to go that way. I was surprised how much I won by," said Murray with a big smile after completing a lap of honour draped in a Union Jack flag and waving a bouquet of flowers.

"I'm looking forward to Indianapolis because I like fast races," she added, turning her thoughts to the World Indoor Championships in the U.S. next month.

Helen won the triple jump by three centimetres from Christo Markov, Bulgaria's European outdoor champion, who was clearly hampered by a leg injury and competed with his right thigh bandaged.

"I can't get over it. I'm on another planet," the Frenchman said after his second round 17.15 metres resisted Markov's 17.12 and 17.07 in the third and sixth series.

Akhremenko dominated the shot, subduing Czechoslovakia on the winners' rostrum when he won a duel with East German Ron Weigel in the five-kilometre walk.

Weigel, world 50-kilometres walk champion, stayed at Pribilin's shoulder virtually throughout but could not overhaul the Czechoslovak, who won by just half a second in 19:08.44, well outside the East German's world best 18:44.97.

The diminutive Dmitrochenko led all the way in the women's 3-kilometre walk and resisted a barnstorming finish by Italian world record-holder Giuliana Salce on the last lap of the 200-metre circuit.

## Injured striker lifts Napoli to win

ROME (R) — Napoli striker Bruno Giordano returned from a month's inactivity through injury when he came on as a late substitute Sunday and scored what could be a priceless goal for the Italian League leader against Torino.

The 30-year-old former international has been out of action since injuring his leg against Brescia last month and had been a doubtful starter.

But with the match heading for a goalless draw, Napoli manager Ottavio Bianchi sent on Giordano in the 81st minute and he earned the league leader its first away win against Torino in nearly six years with a fine close-range goal just three minutes later.

## De Leon retains WBC title against Rottoli

BERGAMO, Italy (R) — Carlos De Leon of Puerto Rico retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) cruiserweight title here when Italian challenger Angelo Rottoli was ruled out by a badly cut eye after four rounds.

De Leon opened up a deep gash above Rottoli's right eye in the second round Saturday night and the referee called for a medical check before the start of the third.

The Italian, bleeding profusely, managed another two rounds before it became clear that the cut was too severe for him to continue and the bout was halted.

De Leon was in command throughout, landing a succession of sharp, well-timed punches from the outset.

Rottoli, apparently awed by the champion, backed away defensively in the first two rounds, but urged on by a partisan crowd, found more courage in the third and managed to throw some useful punches.

"I eased off in the last round because I could see he was hurt," De Leon said.



**MIX-UP:** Jordan's national team defender, Amman Stadium on Sunday, Dynamo Bucharest won 1-0 in a closely fought match. On Tuesday, Dynamo Bucharest will play Al Ramtha in Irbid before leaving for Syria (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

## Indian centuries greet President Zia at test

JAIPUR, India (R) — Mohammad Azharuddin, who completed a stylish 110, and Ravi Shastri, with a painstaking 125, left India comfortably placed in the third cricket test against Pakistan Sunday.

India was 459 for eight at the close of the second day, but its slow scoring and the docile nature of the pitch offers the prospect of draw — the outcome of the first two games in the five-test series.

Play was watched by Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, who arrived in India Saturday night and came here proclaiming: "Cricket for peace is my mission." He was introduced to the teams and saw the morning session.

A substantially larger crowd than on the first day could not inspire India to score its runs fast enough to put pressure on Pakistan through an early declaration.

The crowd became restive and repeatedly booted the batsmen as India, 228 for four overnight, made 59 in the first session, 98 in the second and 74 in the third.

Azharuddin, who resumed on 72, batted for 208 minutes, faced

211 balls and hit 14 fours in his second hundred in consecutive tests. He fell in the last over before lunch, trying to sweep off-spinner Tauseef Ahmed and being caught behind by Saleem Yousuf.

Shastri's seventh test hundred took him 424 minutes and 280 deliveries, with just four boundaries, but he opened out in earnest after reaching three figures.

All-rounder Shastri hit left-arm spinner Iqbal Qasim for a straight six but tried to repeat the stroke off the next delivery and was caught by Rameez Raja. His 125 occupied 450 minutes and 293 deliveries.

Shastri and Kapil Dev put on 98 for the sixth wicket in 108 minutes as India's captain injected a rare note of aggression by hitting exactly 50 from 85 deliveries.

The final session was extended by 20 minutes to try and complete the agreed minimum daily number of 82 overs, but Pakistan was two short of that figure at the close.

Today is the rest day, and the test will resume on Tuesday.

## Hamburg gains clear lead after record break

BONN (R) — Hamburg broke clear to title rival and champion Bayern Munich after the longest winter break in West German First Division history.

Hamburg, ahead on goal difference at the start of the 77-day interval, went a point clear by beating Borussia Moenchengladbach 3-1 on a frozen home pitch Saturday.

Yugoslav Sascha Jusufi equalised for Hamburg just before half-time and Frank Schmoeller added two more goals in the 52nd and 55th minutes, the second a powerful 18-metre shot.

Borussia Dortmund salvaged a 2-2 draw against visitor Bayern, who went ahead when Roland Wohlfarth struck twice.

Norbert Dicke pulled a goal back in the 75th minute and Michael Zorc crashed the ball home seconds from time.

Championship contender Bayer Leverkusen and Stuttgart had their games postponed by bad weather.

Bayer Leverkusen remained third while Kaiserslautern went fourth after a 2-0 home victory over Blau-Weiss Berlin.

## China survives scare in table tennis

NEW DELHI (R) — China's powerful women's team was given a fright by Yugoslavia before entering the semifinals while the Netherlands upset North Korea in the World Table Tennis Championships Sunday.

The Chinese team, defending the title it won two years ago at Gothenburg, recovered from a bad position in the fourth match to grind down a gallant Yugoslav

team of Gordana Perkovic and Jasna Fazlic 3-1.

In the other quarterfinal, the Netherlands unexpectedly beat Gothenburg runners-up North Korea 3-1 in a bitterly contested tie. Hungary brushed aside the Soviet Union 3-0 and an aggressive South Korean team beat Japan by the same score.

China will now meet Hungary while South Korea, who beat the Chinese in the Asian Games, faces the Dutch.

Experimenting with its side for the third time in the absence of top seed Geng Lijuan, China looked in danger of being taken

## Edberg, Becker to battle in California tennis final

INDIAN WELLS, California (R)

— Top two seeds Stefan Edberg of Sweden and Boris Becker of West Germany will meet in the final of the \$435,000 Pilot Pen Classic tennis tourney after convincing semifinal wins.

Edberg, the number one seed, ousted Swedish Davis Cup teammate Mats Wilander, seeded fourth, 6-1, 7-5, while Becker eliminated third-seeded Yannick Noah of France 6-4, 6-2 on Saturday.

Wilander found his rhythm in the second set, surviving a break in the fifth game to break back to 4-4.

Wilander matched Edberg's net attack with brilliant passing shots. But the top seed broke him for a 6-5 lead and served out the match as Wilander's forehand fell long.

Becker, who was able to defuse Noah's big serve with punishing returns all day, broke the third seed in the very first game with a forehand pass.

"I read Noah's serve pretty well so I was returning really good," Becker said. "If you don't get a good return off his serve, you're in trouble."

The two-time Wimbledon champion broke Noah again at the start of the second set and he could never get back into the match. Becker closed out the set with his sixth ace.

"He was really impressive," Noah said. "I have to be quicker at the net to beat guys like him."

Edberg had little trouble with his compatriot in the first set,

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Wimbledon upsets Everton in FA Cup

LONDON (R) — Rugged striker John Fashanu battered Everton to its first English Football Association (FA) Cup defeat outside Wembley for four years Sunday and put Wimbledon into the quarter-finals for the first time. Fashanu left Everton captain Kevin Ratcliffe bruised and bloodied in a fiercely competitive match in which Wimbledon emerged as worthy 3-1 winners to end the Goodison club's dream of a fourth successive cup final appearance.

### Graf, Sukova to meet in final

BOCA RATON, Florida (R) — Second-seeded Steffi Graf took full advantage of a mud-match downpour to beat American Pam Shriver 6-4, 6-3 and reach the final of the \$250,000 Florida women's tennis tournament. Graf will play fourth-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, a 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 winner over Argentina's Gabriela Sabatini, in the final.

### Youngest player leads chess tourney

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP) — England's chess grandmaster Nigel Short seized the lead Saturday night in the powerful chess tournament in Reykjavik. After three rounds, Short was the only one of the 12 players in the all-grandmasters competition to have won all his three games. Short, born in 1965, is the youngest player in the tournament. "He is a prodigy and I think he must be the favourite to win," said Fridrik Olafsson, Iceland's first grandmaster. Short trounced Viktor Korchnoi, the former Soviet grandmaster who now plays for Switzerland, in the second round. On Saturday, Short defeated Icelandic grandmaster Jon L. Arason after a tough third round game. In the first round, Short beat Yugoslav grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic, who was the only player without a point after the first three of the 11 rounds.

### McEnroe has expensive tooth ache

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida (R) — John McEnroe will miss the \$1.8 million International Players' Challenge starting today after having four wisdom teeth extracted last week. Pat Cash, the only other player in the world top 13 to miss the two-week event, has had arthroscopic surgery and will remain in Australia to prepare for his country's Davis Cup world group first round tie against Yugoslavia next month. Jimmy Connors accepted a wild card Saturday after testing out a suspect knee which had forced him to withdraw midway through the Memphis Grand Prix final last week. Defending champion Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia will play a qualifier in his first match.

### Filipino boxer stops S. Korean champion

SEOUL (R) — Doddie Penalosa of the Philippines won the International Boxing Federation (IBF) flyweight title when he stopped defending champion Shin Hee-Sop of South Korea in the fifth of their scheduled 15 rounds in Inchon, west of Seoul, Sunday.

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Cinema Tel: 677431  
**VALACHI PAPERS**  
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

**RAINBOW**  
Cinema Tel: 625155  
**INTO THE NIGHT**  
Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

**OPERA**  
Cinema Tel: 675573  
**OFF BEAT**  
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

**PLAZA**  
Cinema Tel: 677420  
**LEGAL EAGLES**  
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

**RAGHADAN**  
Cinema Tel: 622198  
**SWORD OF HEAVEN**  
Indian Performances 12:15, 3:30, 5:00, 9:45

## Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad Batshon

The following report summarises trading activities in Amman of major European and Arab currencies as well as gold prices. The writer is a foreign exchange dealer at the Arab Finance Corporation (merged with Halim Salifit and Sons Co.).

**AMMAN** — Last week the U.S. dollar opened strong and moved higher to reach 0.344 fils on the JD. What led the dollar to move higher from 0.3385 to 0.344 fils was mainly due to the better than expected U.S. economic figures that were released last week. By the end of the week the dollar fell back because of the expected differences among (Group of Five) which forced local and international dealers to sell the dollar heavily.

Charts indicate that the dollar should move higher during this week and it should test the 0.450 fils level on the JD. The expected ranges for this week are 0.338-0.450 fils.

The pound sterling gained strength from both the weakness of other European currencies and the temporary retreat of the dollar. Sterling pushed higher towards 0.5250 fils. Dealers were selling the deutschmark (D.M.) Swiss franc (S.F.) and were buying sterling because of the better interest rates and the better North Sea oil prices.

The D.M./S.F. moved lower because of the weak dollar trading between (D.M.) 0.175-0.185 and S.F. between 0.215-0.225 fils.

Due to the strong dollar at the beginning of the week, gold, platinum, and silver shipped to new lows in six months. Heavy selling occurred from the bullion markets all over the world forcing gold to move lower to \$388 an ounce, silver to \$5.35 an ounce.

By the end of the week when the dollar slipped lower, bullion dealers began their short covering on the metals. Gold jumped from \$393 an ounce to \$407 an ounce, silver moved higher from \$5.43 to \$5.55 an ounce.

Charts indicate that gold could try higher levels at the beginning of this week, but then will move lower to try the lower levels such as \$385 an ounce.

The Lebanese lira (L.L.) scored new lows against the dollar because of the extremely bad political and military situation existing in the Lebanon.

It traded between (350-280) L.L./JD.

The Syrian lira traded between (76-69) S.L./JD, the Kuwaiti dinar traded between 1.2150 to 1.2250 on the JD and the Egyptian pound traded between 0.1750-0.1800 fils while the Iraqi dinar traded between 0.2600-0.2700 fils.

Gold prices in Amman based on the daily bulletin presented by the Jordan Jewellery Store Company are as follows:-

Gold per gramme 21 carats JD 3.800 — JD 3.950  
Gold per gramme 18 carats JD 3.550 — JD 3.850.

## Amman Financial Market booms

**AMMAN** (J.T.) — The volume of shares traded at the Amman Financial Market (AFM) during December 1986 was 163 per cent higher than the volume recorded in the previous month.

According to the AFM monthly bulletin covering both the primary and secondary markets, the number of shares traded and the number of contracts concluded were also higher by 76 per cent and 55 per cent respectively.

Compared to December 1985, the volume of trade, the number of contracts and the number of shares that changed hands during December 1986 increased by 154 per cent, 103 per cent and 76 per cent respectively.

The bulletin detailed the activities at the AFM during December 1986; showing that 9,287,949 shares were traded for a total of JD 14.3 million covered by 10,917 contracts.

In the primary market, 10,215 contracts concluded dealings amounting to 8,439,549 shares valued at JD 13.9 million. The figures translate into an average of JD 1,363 per contract and JD 632,647 of volume on a daily average compared to JD 806 and JD 230,649 respectively during November 1986 when the number of shares

shares were traded for a total of JD 5.1 million spread over 6,289 contracts.

The industrial shares ranked first in the primary market in terms of the number of shares traded, but shares of banks and financial institutions took the lead in terms of volume during December 1986.

Amounting to 3,898,303 shares for a total of JD 4.6 million, the dealings in industrial shares covered 5,156 contracts. In percentage terms, the figures accounted for 46 per cent, 33 per cent and 50 per cent of the overall total.

The turnover in the sector of banks and financial institutions was JD 7.1 million as a result of 3,488,338 shares over 3,702 contracts. The percentage share of the sector was 51 per cent, 41 per cent and 36 per cent of the overall sum.

The other two sectors, insurance and services, performed well despite being considerably below the activities witnessed in the industrial and financial categories.

In terms of volume, the insurance sector was nearly six times higher than the JD 0.3 million recorded during December 1985 when the number of shares

traded amounted only to 165,623 shares compared to 347,447 during December 1986.

Despite the difference in the number of shares, the percentage was unchanged at four per cent.

By contrast, the percentage on the volume of trade rose to 13 per cent during December 1986 from six per cent in the corresponding month of 1985.

The contracts executed in the insurance sector jumped from 329 to 564 but the percentage to the overall total was six per cent, one percentage point below the previous year.

The turnover in the services sector was JD 472,617 on 705,461 of shares that changed hands under 793 contracts compared to 311 contracts in December 1985 when, also, 588,129 shares were traded for JD 314,791.

The percentage of the total was eight per cent, two percentage points higher than the previous year.

### Arab ministers to review oil price pact

**KHARTOUM** (AP) — Sudan and the Soviet Union have signed their first bilateral agreement in 16 years, a three-year trade pact that could amount to \$300 million, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported.

SUNA said the agreement calls for trade of \$100 million a year.

The agreement specified it will continue for up to three years and that it will have to be renewed annually.

The pact calls for Sudan to send to the Soviet Union peanuts, cotton, sesame, sorghum and gum Arabic and to import building materials, newsprint and textiles.

The agreement is the first between the two governments since former President Jaafar Numeiri broke diplomatic relations in 1971, blaming Moscow for an abortive coup attempt allegedly by the Sudan Communist Party.

Prior to that tie, Numeiri had kept Sudan closely linked with the Kremlin, which was his major arms supplier. After the attempted coup, however, the United

States became his major weapon supplier and political supporter.

Meanwhile, Sudan's customs department officers started a six-day strike Sunday, demanding more power, better management, and the dismissal of their director.

A press statement, issued by the Customs Officers Union Saturday night, said 2,200 officers would suspend their work at sea and air ports.

The union demanded more power for the officers to control the flow of goods and curb smuggling operations.

It also demanded a "competent management" to resolve problems of promotions, transfers and training.

Mr. Ibrahim Dinar, director general of the customs department told reporters the government would attempt to replace the striking officers with temporary personnel.

He denied claims by the customs officers that they had limited control over incoming and outgoing goods. "Nobody interferes or obstructs their task," he said.

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## World financial leaders agree to halt dollar slide

**PARIS** (R) — Six major industrial countries agreed Sunday on a package of economic measures to try to arrest the recent slide in the value of the dollar and alleviate dangerous imbalances in world trade.

Reuters.

The dollar's 40 per cent decline against other major currencies in the past two years has taken it down to just above 150 yen, 1.80 marks and 1.50 sterling, with the encouragement of U.S. authorities anxious to alleviate the U.S. trade deficit.

The decline was engineered in September 1985 at a meeting at New York's Plaza Hotel by the G-5. But it has now got to the point when the Japanese and West Germans have cried "stop."

The statement said the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Japan and Canada agreed to intensify economic policy coordination to promote growth.

They reaffirmed concern over growing protectionist pressures and agreed that countries with trade surpluses — Japan and West Germany — would stimulate domestic demand.

"Further substantial exchange rate shifts among their currencies could damage growth and adjustment prospects in their countries. In current circumstances, therefore, they agreed to cooperate closely to foster stability of exchange rates around current levels," it said.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson told reporters: "I see this meeting as the lineal descendant of the Plaza meeting. Then we all agreed that the dollar should fall. Now we all agree we need stability."

The statement referred to "serious economic and political risks" posed by the large trade and current account imbalances of some countries. Dealing with these was a high priority and "the achievement of more balanced global growth should play a central role in bringing about such a reduction."

The final statement listed separate undertakings given by each participating country.

## Swiss bankers prefer secrecy

**ZURICH** (R) — Swiss bankers last week rejected proposals to erode Switzerland's legendary banking secrecy.

further fuelled by revelations that both former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and Haiti's Jean-Claude Duvalier held sums in Switzerland.

Money from U.S. arms sales to Iran also passed through bank accounts here, U.S. officials say.

The banks also proposed a way out of a legal minefield created by rules which enable companies to protect themselves from hostile takeovers. This also became a hot issue recently after a publicised takeover battle between two food companies.

The bankers' Federation Secretary Jean-Claude Chapuis told reporters he opposed a proposal by government regulators to curb use of a "B-form" which allows bank clients to remain anonymous if they are represented by lawyers or fiduciary agents.

The banking commission said last month it would like such a curb incorporated into the federation's own self-governing code of banking conduct, drawn up in 1977, which is due for renewal this October.

"We believe the 'B-form' cannot be abolished," Mr. Chapuis said. "However, we are looking for a compromise solution that will take account of the commission's suggestions." He gave no details.

Debate over the form was

sidered by parliament as part of a new bill on Swiss corporate law.

The bankers' federation proposed discouraging share purchases by people whom the companies concerned consider undesirable by denying them voting rights, dividend and preferential rights to capital increases even though they have bought the share.

At present, an "unwanted" shareholder is denied voting rights but is still able to enjoy all the other rights. The result is the splitting of a share's vote from its real ownership, in turn creating other problems for the company.

But Mr. Chapuis said the federation did want to go as far as the government bill, which wanted to make actual purchase of the share dependent on whether or not the buyer could be registered.

Some critics have said the new corporate law should solve the problem in a much more radical way, by outlawing all restrictions on share registration. Mr. Chapuis rejected this, saying Swiss firms had a right to protect themselves against foreign takeovers.

## THE BETTER HALF

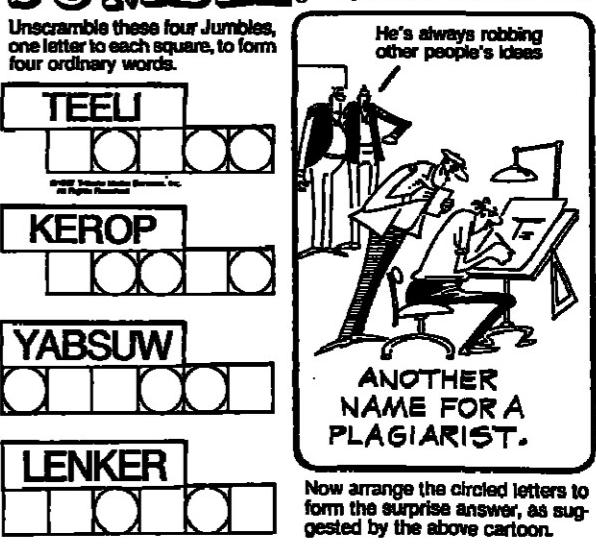
By Harris



"Your new home-entertainment center comes with a free six-month training course!"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: A "CROSSWORD" CROSSWORD

Yesterday's Jumbles: VISOR DICED PARODY BICEPS

Answer: What she did when she discovered that her boyfriend was a crooked gambler — "DISCARDED" HIM

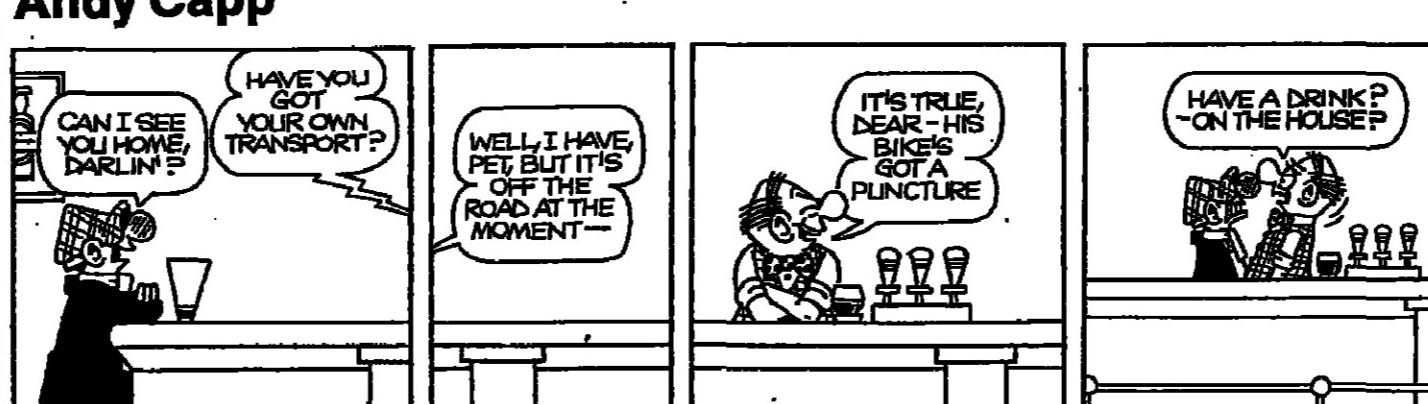
## Peanuts



## Mutt'n Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE Daily Crossword

by Frances Burke



# Argentine deadline on acceptance of human rights cases takes effect

## At least 100 military officers to be tried

Buenos Aires (R) — Argentine courts have ordered trials for at least 100 military officers accused of human rights abuses, narrowly beating a midnight deadline to end new trials for such offences committed under military rule.

The officers are charged with murder, torture and other crimes during the eight-year military regime that ended in 1983.

Courts around the country have also ordered trials for about 50 police officers and civilians for rights abuses, local news agencies reported Sunday.

Among the military officers to be tried is former President Leopoldo Galtieri, who launched Argentina's ill-fated invasion of the disputed Falkland Islands in 1982.

The federal appeals court in Paraná, 530 kilometres north of Buenos Aires, ordered trial for Gen. Galtieri and at least five other officers for their alleged role in atrocities committed while Gen. Galtieri was commander of the Second Army Corps in the late 1970s.

Gen. Galtieri was acquitted in 1985 by a Buenos Aires appeals court on charges of rights violations.

tions dating from his seven-month presidency.

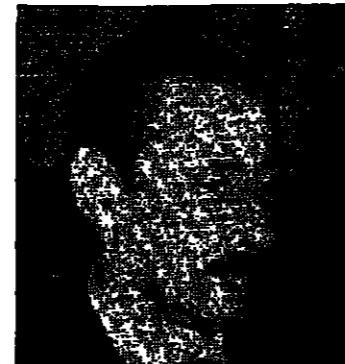
President Raúl Alfonsín proposed the deadline on prosecutions — known as the "full stop" law — in December as a way of lifting the "unending suspicion" hanging over the armed forces since they handed power to civilians.

More than 9,000 people disappeared at the hands of security forces during the military's campaign against dissidents, according to an inquiry board set up by Mr. Alfonsín soon after he became president.

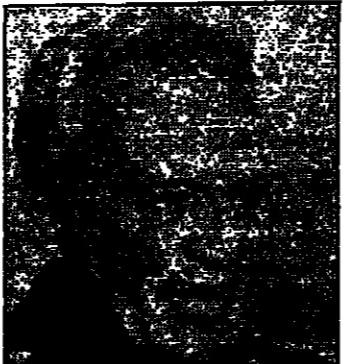
Argentina's president during the height of the military repression, retired General Jorge Videsa, has also been called to trial, the local news agency Noticias Argentinas reported.

A court in La Plata, outside Buenos Aires, ordered that he be tried for his alleged role in rights abuses in Buenos Aires province.

The same court has ordered



Jorge Videsa



Leopoldo Galtieri

trial for 50 other military officers, some of them on active duty.

Gen. Videsa is now serving a life prison term for his role in rights violations during his five-year presidency, which began with a military coup that overthrew President María Martínez de Perón in 1976.

Sources cited by Noticias Argentinas said the Buenos Aires federal appeals court had ordered trial for at least 17 top naval officers for atrocities at a naval installation that became a notorious detention centre during the military rule.

Former inmates at the deten-

## Soviets move ahead on Euromissiles

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union has rebuffed a U.S. proposal to ban all nuclear ballistic missiles but is making headway in arms control talks with the United States toward an agreement to rid Europe of intermediate-range warheads, a senior government official says.

"We're working hard to work out a detailed format of a treaty, but we haven't presented it yet," the official said over the weekend in an appraisal of the current round of Geneva talks.

The treaty would require the two superpowers to withdraw all intermediate-range nuclear warheads from Europe. The Soviets could retain 100 warheads in Asia, while the United States would store a matching 100 warheads at home.

The official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said negotiators also were trying to

move forward on longer-range nuclear weapons. The goal is to reduce by 50 per cent U.S. and Soviet arsenals of globe-girding bombers, submarines and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The official said the Soviets were willing to negotiate on a U.S. proposal for ceilings on various types of strategic weapons, the official said. Last November, when the two sides met in Vienna, "they wouldn't even talk about it," he said.

The idea behind the U.S. proposal for sub ceilings is to force the Soviets to make sharp reductions in their heavy land-based missiles, the heart of their nuclear armoury.

The two sides are stalled, however, on the proposal President Ronald Reagan made last October to Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev for the elimination of all ballistic missiles in the world.

Asked if he expected a breakthrough before the round of talks on March 4, the official said, "I can't anticipate that."

On defense systems, meanwhile, Soviet negotiators insisted that the U.S. "Star Wars" programme be confined to laboratory research, the official said. "They still haven't moved away from that," he said.

The official also said the Soviets were pushing their own proposal to eliminate all strategic nuclear weapons over 10 years.

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